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### Bryan and the Union.

The Democratic charge of imperialism against the Republican Administration of 1900 is as hollow as it was against the Republican Administration over which LINCOLN was President in 1864. But it is as treason-colored, and the substantial idea in the Democratic demand that we surrender our sovereignty over the Philippines to AGUINALDO is outlined in the subjoined communication:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If Mr. BRYAN were elected President, and South Carolina should declare her intention of seceding from the Union would he say "let the erring sister go?" If he did not do so he would be false to the doctrine which he is preaching.

"CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, Aug. 30." If the Bryan interpretation of "consent of the governed " had prevailed at the time of the Civil War, the Union would not have been preserved. If it prevails now, the country will be thrown into constant jeopardy of its life; it will be without authority to protect itself when in trouble. Let there be a little clash of interest or sentiment between one part of the country and another, and the discontented section, however small, need only withdraw its "consent" from the Federal Government to become wholly absolved from further political allegiance to the Stars and Stripes.

We have before us a circular sent around by the Anti-Imperialist League of New that all his immediate neighbors on close York, of which ERNEST H. CROSBY is Presi- acquaintance acquire a favorable knowldent, and C. C. Hughes, chairman, inviting edge of an individual foreigner, and from support for candidates who are "against the destruction of our Republic," meaning of course Bryanite candidates. No Government, Republic or Empire, could live on the seditious principle of the Bryan movement in behalf of AGUINALDO.

### Judge Between Them for Yourself!

We print on another page the addresses made by WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and THEODORE ROOSEVELT at the Chicago Labor Day celebration.

Let everybody compare the two and judge between them. Which is the higher intellectually and which is the honester and juster in spirit and the more conclusive in argument? In which is the claptrap and in which is the appeal to sound reason and common sense only?

Which of these two speakers at Chicago is entitled to the respect of the workingman and to his confidence as a friend and

Look over the two speeches and judge for yourself.

#### Mr. Schurz as the Champion of Repudiation

We have before us an "Open letter to the Treasury," from the Hon. CARL SCHURZ, It is a surprising document, but state of a former professed friend of honest it in the discredit of the Republican party on the currency issue, and this he sets out to establish.

Since his defeat in 1896 BRYAN's criticism of the Republican monetary policy has been confined to the cheap sarcasm that the Republicans were once for bimetallism. "If that was good Republican doctrine in 1896." harps the hard-pressed silverite. takes to sarcasm also. Secretary GAGE said that Mr. BRYAN

as President, proving his partiality for SCHURZ's answer begins in this way:

"I emphatically deny, Mr. Secretary, that the danand that any President will be able to do what you say might be done, unless the Republican party in control of the Government in both its legislative and executive branches, prove itself utterly dishonest in its professed purpose to maintain the gold standard."

Mr. SCHURZ admits here that the bar to a silver President's doing what the Secretary of the Treasury says he would do remains to be created. It does not now exist, the so-called gold standard law of the last session being insufficient. Against this undeniable danger in a silver President, Mr. Schurz offers a programme of post-election legislation, as childish in its spite as in its shallowness:

"Whoever may be elected President on Nov. 6, there will be another session of Congress before he will take office on March 4, 1901. The Republicans will have strong majorities in both houses of that Congress. The Executive, too, will be in their hands. They please. They will thus have full power and ample opportunity before the inauguration of the next President to pass any legislation required to make it utterly impossible to any President to break down the gold standard in the way you, Mr. Secretary, describe in your interview.

Elect BRYAN, says this odd philosopher. and then let Congress, in the very shadow of him as he advances to take possession of the White House, pass a law specially to head off the supreme ambition and principle | Liberals in Ontario, declares that "the of his political career!

The country's decision in November to adopt this fantastic scheme would be inevitably disastrous, but it would bring to the Hon. CARL SCHURZ the satisfaction of venting his personal spite upon the Republicans, since from no party under like circumstances could such legislation as he conceives be accomplished.

Neither Mr. SCHURZ, though, nor any of his peculiar kind can cloud the great financial fact of the time in this country, namely that four years ago the Democrats pronounced for free silver at 16 to 1, and the Republican party pronounced it scarcely lies in the mouth of the Globe to for the maintenance of the gold standard; and the situation is unchanged.

Out of the conflicting elements of the the weight of still active prejudice for bimetallism, the precious pledge of 1896 in this case means simply the British exto maintain the gold standard. Since then | porter, who cares not 'the toss of a penny'

ened by a Republican President and Congress, this added bulwark of honest money cratic party and denounced by the Democratic candidate for President, BRYAN. This year the Democratic platform is again ; for free silver, BRYAN is again the candidate and the Republican party is again so so more resolutely and outspokenly for the gold standard. There is the issue of the campaign.

In the event of Democratic success in November, unless the present Republican Congress jams the Schurz scheme through in the short and immensely crowded session that remains to it its stern critic will lay on the Republican solicitude for the maintenance of the gold standard the awful charge of "arrant hypocrisy." If Mr. SCHURZ'S Republican friends did not now take the charitable view of his present powers of practical reasoning they would be forced to conclude that there was nothing to his support of honest money but "arrant hypocrisy." Of such is gold Democratic anti-imperialism.

### A Good and True Word for the Missionaries in China

We have received from Shanghai a copy of a letter addressed to an English newspaper of that town, in which the writer, speaking from "a purely commercial point of view," combats sensibly and very successfully the notion that the Chinese hostility to foreigners is due to the labors of Christian missionaries.

He makes the strong point that it is those missionaries, more particularly, who exemplify in their lives the high morality and the true dignity of Western civilization. In the Treaty ports the lives of "a certain minority among the foreign residents" "are an outrage on the best ideas of the natives and a libel on Western civilization," and they "do more to prepare the way for corrupt officials, bent on stirring up the ignorant people of China, than all the mistakes of all the missionaries put together." Throughout the country, however, "where the foreigner is otherwise unknown, he is first introduced in the person of a missionary who lives quietly a moral life, so that particular knowledge argue favorably in general of the foreigners.

Unquestionably this is a deserved tribute to the missionaries. It is the missionary rather than the soldier or the man of commerce who represents the moral elevation of Western civilization:

"Where missionaries live in the interior, away from all foreign civilians or officials, there are no houses of ill fame kept for, or by, foreigners. In such places there are no lotteries licensed by and supported by foreigners. There no natives are cuffed and kicked, for there are no rowdy young foreign 'drunks' to drag their nation's character in the mire

The vices of our civilization go with the trader rather than the missionary. The evil reputation foreigners have in Chinese eyes is not made by the missionaries, but by "the man or woman of foreign birth who lives an immoral life; the foreigner who ill-treats a cooly, as he would not dare for an instant to treat a London cabman; the Westerner, be he an ordinary private individual or a City Father, who encourages, establishes or patronizes lotteries; in fact, any among the foreign communities of China who any way lower the standard of life they have in the homelands been taught to respect and aim at."

Moreover, the valuable assistance to trade rendered by the missionaries is recog-Hon. LYMAN J. GAGE, Secretary of the nized by this commercial writer; for "such centres of enlightenment as to what fordated "Bolton Landing, Lake George, eigners are, and have to give the Chinese, n up the country ready for trade, and not without its use as light upon the mental | again and again, can the demand for foreign goods be traced directly to the influence money striving desperately to find some of missionaries in the interior. If trade plausible ground for deserting to BRYAN. follows the flag," he continues, "it is be-Mr SCHURZ concludes that he has found cause the flag is usually made known by a good introduction on the part of missignaries Withdraw your missionaries, and send into the interior your young, rowdy riotous liver, with his drunkenness and bullying conduct, and see how much

worse your trade and reputation will be." This is a view of the Chinese situation at which everybody must look in fairness, whether he is favorable or unfavorable to "why is it not good now?" Mr. SCHURZ | Christian proselytism in China. Nor, on the side of the Chinese, must we forget that in degraded examples of Western civilization they have reason for prejudice sliver by paying it out whenever able, against it. We regret to hear privately might soon so disturb the popular con- that in the drunkenness among the Western fidence in the Government's credit that troops now in China a shameful exhibition his policy would almost equal actual is made to the Chinese. The conduct of free coinage in its disastrous effects. Mr. | the Japanese troops, however, with respect to sobriety and good discipline generally is described as provoking and deserving ger set forth by you in your interview really exists. the admiration of natives and foreigners alike. "The behavior of the Japanese," writes to us a correspondent at Tientsin is a continual astonishment. No other force here has the beginning of such discipline except the Germans."

### Have Canadian Political Parties Changed Sides About the Tariff?

One of the interesting features of the political campaign now going on in Canada is the attempt of the Liberals to show that they are more loyal to the mother country and better friends to the British manufacturer than are their Conservative opponents. This the Conservatives deny, while at the same time insisting that the Liberals have deserted the Canadian farmers and that in the triumph of the Conservative party at the coming election lies the sole hope of the Dominion's agricultural interest.

It will be remembered that, under the

Fielding tariff, which is now operative. the duties paid by the British manufactures entering Canadian ports are less by 33 per cent, than those imposed on similar commodities coming from foreign countries, including the United States. The Toronto Globe, which is the organ of the Tories are pledged to repeal this legislation," and that, consequently, the Canadian people would be insane to put such "disloyal" men into office. The Toronto Mail and Empire replies that, even if the preference now given to British goods should be abolished, this would be no proof of disloyalty to the mother country, for the reason that the selfish interests of Sheffield and Birmingham manufacturers are by no means identical with the national interests of the United Kingdom in particular or of the British Empire in general. At all events, if this assertion be not well founded, say so, for, as the Mail and Empire recalls, the Globe formerly expressed itself on the subject as follows: "Great anxiety is ex-Republican party there came, loaded with pressed lest this [commercial union with the United States | should injure Britain, which

the sea' in Canada or to Peru, and who buys his food with equal indifference, whether it having been opposed by the solid Demo- was raised by Canadians, or Americans, or Hindoos. Loyalty to the Sovereign, loyalty to the institutions of the country, are rational sentiments; but where, in the name of common sense, arose the doctrine that the people of the Dominion are subjects of subjects, and owe some sort of allegiance to the manufacturers of Sheffield and Birmingham?"

At the time when these views were put forward by the Globe, it went on to say: We can serve England best by looking after our own interests. If the connection between England and the Colonies is to subsist, what greater service can be rendered to the Empire than to make the younger nations of the Federation strong and selfreliant? The loyalty which we need to cultivate most assiduously here is loyalty to those who in the farms and the workshops are creating the wealth of the country. The comment upon this quotation which the Mail and Empire evidently desires its agricultural readers to make is that loyalty to Canadian producers of food staples would be best demonstrated by securing for their commodities a preference in the markets of the mother country. The Mail and Empire, however, denies

that, as a matter of fact, Sir CHARLES TUPPER has ever said that, should be become the Premier of the Dominion, he would repeal the preference given by the present Canadian tariff to British goods. We do not now recall that Sir CHARLES ever did make such an assertion in so many terms, but, from what he did say, it is a fair inference that he would repeal the preference if he came into power. Over and over again during the speeches made by him last spring, he declared that the gratuitous concession of a concession to British goods in Canadian markets was a blunder in tactics. Would it not then be the duty of a Conservative Premier to redress the blunder? Sir CHARLES pointed out that the request that a preference should be given to Canadian food staples in the British market, while welcomed by the British agricultural interest, would be opposed by the British manufacturers and their employees. It was, therefore, indispensable, he said, for Canadians to reserve the power of allaying such opposition by granting to British manufactures a compensatory preference in the markets of the Dominion. If the power to offer such compensation be, as Sir CHARLES said, indispensable, it would obviously be his duty when in office to repeal with all possible promptitude the preference gratuitously given to British manufactures by the Fielding tariff. He would then be in a position to say to British manufacturers: "You cannot reasonably expect to get something for nothing. Abate, however, dian food staples into Great Britain on terms more favorable than those imposed on similar products from foreign countries. and we will gladly give your wares a corre-

sponding preference in Canada. If the present programmes of the rival political parties in Canada be compared with those which they put forward eight or ten years ago, it really does look as if they had changed places to a certain extent. Formerly the Liberals protested that loyalty to England was well enough, but loyalty to Canada was better. That is just what Sir CHARLES TUPPER and his supporters are saying to-day. They are ready, they declare, and even eager, to give England a preference in Canadian markets, but only in return for the concession of a corresponding preference to Canadian, food staples. As for loyalty, Sir CHARLES TUPPER on the one hand, and Sir WILFRID LAURIER on the other, are each trying to convince John Bull that "CODLIN is the friend, not r." We opine that the shrewd British manufacturer, who, of course, would rather pay a round price for it, will be disposed to put more confidence in Sir WILFRID's assev-

At all events, the dispute between the Liberals and Conservatives of Canada is a pretty quarrel as it stands for onlookers in the United States to watch. The spectacle is more diverting, because the talk about a preference for Canadian food staples in the British market is a farce on which the curtain would quickly be run down the moment we should lift a finger. The instant we should discern the slightest likelihood of the British market duty free, while duties are imposed on similar products from the United States, we should acquaint British manufacturers and the millions of operatives dependent on them with our retallatory intention to bar British goods out of our markets by imposing on them heavier duties than we levy on similar goods coming from Germany and France. Such an intimation on our part would put an end to the whole preference business, inasmuch as our market is worth incomparably more to the British manufacturer, both actually and prospectively, than is that of the Canadian Dominion.

# "Monarchy and Freedom."

The Vice-Chairman and the Secretary of the Populist National Committee have put forth an address imploring Populists to accept STEVENSON in place of Towne. We quote one passage because it is a fair specimen of the Bryane blateration that the men and newspapers now working

at the paramount issue are talking: "In the name of humanity and for the cause of liberty, which is as sacred now as it was in any of the greater struggles of the past, we call upon every person to rally to the support of the Republic in its hour of struggle between the world old forces of monarchy and freedom. There are only two sides to the contest There is no middle-of the road. 'He who is not for me is against me.' Who does not give his full support to the cause of popular government is its enemy. On the one hand is the army of the people, on the other the legions of privilege and plutocracy rule. Every man must take his position on the one side or the other. Populism was organized as a protest against the en

croaching spirit of monarchy and mammonism. There is only one comment to make upon such stuff as this: Do the orators and organs of Bryanity believe that the people of the United States are irredeemable and hopeless idiots?

# The Same Old Croaker.

In 1896 Mr. BRYAN howled from a thousand stumps that the gold standard would ruin the country. And the country is richer, more prosperous, more confident than ever before.

Now Mr. BRYAN is beginning to how! from a thousand stumps that imperialism will ruin the country.

It is fair to assume that his later proph cies are worth just as much as his earlier ones and that expansion will be the source of new prosperity and power. Such it has been to the United States for nearly a hundred years.

The New York Republican State Convention meets to-day confident that the man it names for Governor will be elected next November

the law for upholding it has been strength- whether his goods go to his 'brethren across | The Republicans have the immense advantage | THE CONSTITUTION AND NEGRO | BUST OF FRANZ ABT DEDICATED. over the Democrats that they believe and glory in their platform

The Interpretation of the 13th, 14th and

The Hon. HENRY WARRUM, a Bryanite statesman of Indiana, asserts that "the time is soon coming when the right to labor and earn a living by labor will be a matter of concession. Without disputing this sagacious and temperate opinion, we may be permitted to remind Mr. WARRUM that there will be no necessity of laboring when Sixteen to One has driven out the Money Devil. When we are all made rich by legislation, who will be fool enough to work?

The British fleet which will enter Bar Harbor o-day should be received without the color of international partisanship. There is room for courtesy alone, which has the globe for

The Hon. JAMES BRECK PERKINS of Rochester the Republican nominee for Congress in the Thirty-first district, is not only a sound lawyer and man of business, but an excellent historian. His studies of the France of the seveneenth and eighteenth centuries are accurate and lucid. He will be as an accomplished a Representative as the Thirty-first district can

The Philippine Commission, consisting of five citizens of the United States of the highest character and qualifications, are about to replace in a great measure the military rule in the Philippines with civil rule. The military rule would disappear wholly and at once, if Philippine rebellion aided by Bryanism in the United States didn't prevent.

### THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The interruption of the Chefoo-Shanghai elegraph lines has kept back news from Pekin for some days, but communication has been restored and it will be possible to know something of the exact situation there as regards the return of the Court and the Tsung-li-Yamen. The interest of the position, however, is not here, but at the various European capitals and Lord Salisbury's retreat in the Vosges. There he has had a conference with M Decrais, he French Colonial Minister, and has been in relations more or less indirect with The results will make themselves aparent later when the replies of the various Powers to the Russian circular note are known The general impression appears to be that France, Germany and Russia will be found acting in harmony. In the meantime a portion of the English press is trying to raise an agitation against the evacuation of Pekin, and would insist on the sternest reprisals against the reactionary party in China. opinion, however, is said to be in favor of a middle course, and inclines to a withdrawal of the legations and troops Tientsin. From the descriptions that are being received of the condition of things in Pekin, it will soon be little else but a heap of ruins, while the devastation of the surrounding ountry and on the route from Yangtsun to Tung-chau appears to have turned the fertile and populous country into a desert. Under the freumstances the return of the Government to Pekin seems very problematical whether remain there or not; your resistance to the admission of Cana- their retention there would almost to a certainty, after the acts of indiscipline that have been permitted by some of the allied commanders, prevent it. It is an open question whether the general looting and destruction of property and life reported to have been going on unchecked for days may not have been permitted with that object in view. In that case the retention of the allied troops at Pekin or their withdrawal to Tientsin would be equally barren of result, and negotiations would have to be conducted from some other base, perhaps on is self-explanatory: the Yangtse River. The despatch of a second French gunboat up the Yangtse indicates that there is no intention of allowing that river to be taken from under international control for the present at least.

Yuan Shi Kai, Governor of Shantung, who has been reported both dead and marching north with a large body of trained troops, is now said to be somewhere near Kiao-chau to oppose a German advance from there; while Li Hung Chang is reported to have asked for the nomination of two of the Viceroys of the maritime provinces and two members of the Tsung-li-Yamen to act as a peace commission. It is significant that just at this juncture, and before sian circular note, the Russian Ambassador to get something for nothing than be forced to | France should have been charged to deliver to M. Loubet, the French President, the insignia of the Order of St Andrew with an accompany ing autograph letter from the Czar. some important transaction is connected with this is certain, though it may not be immediately apparent. The demand of the Germans for the evacuation of the grounds of their concession at Tientsin by our troops points to the early arrival there of the advance corps of the German China division.

# IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The proclamation dated Sept. 1 issued by Lord Roberts at his headquarters at Belfast the admission of Canadian food staples to on the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay Railway, under the provisions of a Royal Warrant dated July 4. annexing the Transvaal and declaring it British territory, is the logical sequel to the recognition of the republics as be'ligerents at the beginning of the war. It is now a matter of no importance whether, in the Convention of 1884, the British Government retained the right of suzerainty over the Transvaal or not. All the pretexts under which the republics were driven to war have long since en thrown to the winds, and the war which the British Government provoked is now seen to be one of naked conquest. The equal rights o be enjoyed by every white man south of the Zambesi are no longer the rights demanded before the war, which the Transvaal Government was prepared to concede to the Uitlanders, but just such rights as a British Crown Colony administration supported by a large ermanent military force may see fit to ac ord. It would be superfluous to prophesy the result of all this will be South Africa a few years hence, when the interests of the local populations, whether Dutch or British, clash with the imperialistic policy of the Colonial Office in London. The Uitlanders whose wrongs were made the pretext for attacking the Transvaal have either been deported out of the country or readmission to it has been refused them, while the deportation and ruin of the Boer population secures the British Government against inconvenient demands for fulfilment of promises.

Meanwhile, the military operations will pro eed on a new basis, the Transvaalers being no longer belligerents, but rebels, and subject to treatment as such. Gen. Buller is on the north bank of the Crocodile River between Machadodorp and Lydenburg, the Boers retiring before him, and it is reported that the two Presidents are at Barberton. Immediately south of Johannesburg, Commandant Theron has made a daring attack on the railway line, blowing up a locomotive and burning thirteen cars of a supply train, besides killing, wounding or capturing the escort. A British force sent in pursuit recovered the prisoners. Gen. Christian De Wet is reported in the neighborhood of Winburg near the railway south of Kroon-

# The Parks as Sleeping Rooms.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While walking through Bryant Park with a friend on Thursday night I could not help but pause in grateful contem plation at the sight of two or three hundred weary plation at the sight of two or three hundred weary people lounging or sleeping on the benches in all manner of uncomfortable and impossible positions, whence they were driven in search of relief from the paralyzing heat, and snatching an hour or two of refreshing slumber in the open air; hence, you can imagine my feelings to read the letter writen by one A. B. Smith in your issue of this morning, whose ensibilities were shocked by this scene, calling upon the Park Department and the police to stop this pretty park from being converted into "one vast lodging house." To me it seemed like a veritable life saving station, and it pleased me mightily that they were unmotested. J. GEORGE FLAMMER.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Sept. 1.

Extinguished. From Brooklyn Life.

May-What became of that old flame of yourst Pamela-Papa put him out.

15th Amendments by the Supreme Court. From the Richmond Times. When the war ended three Amendments were added to the Constitution of the United States to secure the results of the war—the Thirteenth, forbids slavery, the Fourteenth places the rights of person and property of the citizen under the protection of the United States Government, and the Fifteenth forbids any person to be deprived of the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of

servitude. These amendments came before the Supreme Court for consideration in the Slaughter House cases, 16th Wallace, and were there collated and compared and expounded in one of the most luminous opinions that ever emanated from any court, and the doctrines announced have been adhered to from that time as the fundamental law of the land. In going over the subject, the Court says: "The most cursory glances at these articles discloses a unity of purpose, when taken in connection with the history of the times, which cannot fail to have an important bearing on any question of doubt concerning their true meaning, nor can such doubts, when any reasonably exist, be rationally solved without a reference to that history."

The Court then goes on to say that slavery was the overshadowing and efficient cause o the war, that it was waged to end slavery and place the negro in all respects upon the same footing of citizenship as the white man, and that the three Amendments named were adopted to make it certain that the negro would forever enjoy every right of citizenship that the white man enjoyed. Concluding the review, the

Court speaks thus: Court speaks thus:

They (the negroes) were in all those States denied the right of suffrage. The laws were administered by the white man alone. It was urged that a race of med distinctively marked as was the negro, living in the midst of another and a dominant race, could never be fully secured in their person and their property without the right of suffrage. Hence the Fifteenth Amendment, which declares that the right of a clitzen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The negro having by the Four teenth Amendment been declared to be a citizen of the United States is thus made a voter in every State in the United States.

United States is thus made a voter in every State in the Union.

We repeat, then, in the light of this recapitulation of events almost too recent to be called history, but which are familiar to us all, and on the most casual examination of the language of these Amendments, no one can fail to be impressed with the one pervading purpose found in them all, lying at the foundation of each and without which none of them would have been ever suggested, we mean the freedom of the slave race, the security and firm establishment of that freedom and the protection of the newly made freeman and clitzen from the oppressions of those who had formerly exercised unlimited domination over him. It is true that only the Fifteenth Amend ment in terms mentions the negro by speaking of his color and his slavery. But it is just as true that each of the other articles was addressed to the grievances of that race and designed to remedy them, as the Fifteenth.

It is plain, then, that the Supreme Court's fundamental doctrine is that the negro was entitled to be placed upon the same footing as a citizen as a white man, and that the suffrage was the weapon with which he was to defend his rights of citizenship. This being the fundamental doctrine of that tribunal, it must be plain to every one that the Mississippi plan and the grandfather plan will have a terrible gauntlet to run when they are directly challenged and brought in question before the Supreme Court of the United States

### OUR FLAG IN THE PHILIPPINES. Testimonial to Our Troops by the Citizens of Samar.

HEADQUARTERS
SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF LEYTE,
DULAG, LEYTE, P. I., JULY 20. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The fol owing petition, presented by the people of the Island of Samar in behalf of the Second and Third Battal tons, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers,

To Brigadier-General Hughes, Governor Visayan Military District:

SIR: We, the undersigned citizens of Catlabogan and other towns and cities of the Island of Samar, epresenting the province, learn with much regret the fact that our beloved Governor, Commandant Major Henry T. Allen, together with his officers and men are to be removed from this island.

We realize the almost irreparable loss of this soldiery, who have been stationed in this province since the 27th of January, and while we bow to the will of that authority which commands the removal of Major Henry T. Allen, his officers and men of the Forty third Infantry, United States Volunteers, we also take this opportunity of expressing our highest appreciation of the great and noble work accomplished

Having at all times obeyed the will of the superior authority, and herewith again giving our assurance of loyalty and confidence and our earnest endeavor to bring about peace and tranquillity throughout this pro vince, we beg leave to offer the suggestion that Major Henry T. Allen, his officers and men be not removed and that an additional force be sent here to assist in the work which has so far been nobly carried on by

these battalions. The people of Catlabogan and the entire Province of Samar know personally their worthy Military Governor and all the officers and men who are under his command: they know that these men are familiar with the topography of Samar, a knowledge most essential in bringing about an entire pacification of the present disturbances, and we earnestly believe that with the addition of some companies we can await peace and tranquility at an early date-peace not only in many of the towns and which peace the people have learned to appreciate, but an entire ces

sation of hostilities everywhere. We pray, therefore, that the Brigadier-General will consider this, our petition for the retention of Major Allen and his men, and await the grace and mercy from his bountiful heart and whose life may God guard for many years.

CATLABOGAN, Samar, June 28.

[Signed by every prominent person on the Island excepting those who are directly interested in the insurrection. They are Hefe Locales, Tenientes and business men.) J. CAL RUYMANN. Official Historian, Third Battalion, Forty-third Infantry, U. S. V.

"The Sun" Corrected.

From Gunton's Magazine. The Boston Herald thinks the Hon. George Fred Williams is "signally deficient in common sense. THE SUN thinks this "absurdity is a habit he has equired as a Bryantte." The Herald knows Mr Williams, and is probably right, while THE SUN has evidently got the cart before the horse. Williams is not "signally deficient in common sense" because he is a Bryanite, but he is a Bryanite because he is sig nally deficient in common sense.

# The Autumn Girl.

Do you hear a far off

Dim mysterious throbbing strain Of wondrous melody? It is the golden rod Beating its stalks against the meadow breeze To time her coming. Soon the sounds will swell Into a gladsome, gleesome song, A march triumphal That's her cue And with a swirl, a swagger and a swish Enter the Autumn Girl of Nineteen Hundred! From the sea, the shore, the mountaintop, Yacht deck and hotel porch She swoops upon us A bloomy-eyed, sun-kissed symphony of girl About her clings a certain sadness For the mad, glad summer, And not one trace, one whittle nor one jot Of all the riante rampantness That marked the year's high noontime In her eyes, the sky and sea have left blue distance The waves have put a tangle in her hair Brine odored, glinting like golden sand But why write madrigals like this

She wots not of a rhyme She's busy hunting lotions, almond creams And other freckle chasers To touch her tawny cheek And bleach her tilted nose For while you think her very beautiful And maybap tell her so, She'll let you understand That she's a perfect fright And hasn't worn a hat all summer! Oh cheerfulest of liars,

Too well you know The peach crop is no failure

Now you are here!

Autumn Girl,

# The United Singing Societies of Long Island

City Celebrate Their Victory. The bronze bust of Franz Abt, the German or won by the United Singing Societies of Long Island City at the Nineteenth National Musical Festival held in Brooklyn from June 30 to July 5, was unveiled and dedicated in Long Fourteenth and Fifteenth. The Thirteenth Island City yesterday afternoon. The bust is 3 feet 3 inches high, and is mounted on a lieve that the dissensions will ultimate solid granite pedestal 9 feet high. It stands on a plot of land just off Broadway, given by Miss Balch and her friends continue George Ehret. The cost of the redestal and out the prayers with requests to the iron railing surrounding it was defrayed by

subscription among the societies.

preceded by a parade of the following singing as a body does not approve of the schensocieties, which jointly won the prize, which was first prize for second class cities: Astoria Maennerchor, Frohsinn, Harmonie, Dutchkills Maennerchor, Arion, Long Island City Liederkranz and the Sixteenth Company of the Krieger- the Woman's Christian Temperance U bund. After the parade the members of the arranged to give this week. They societies gathered around the monument and fully 2,000 spectators crowded in behind them. The ceremony began with the singing of the old German "Song of Victory." Then H. Koch, President of the United Singing Societies, made an address in German. The unveiling followed the conclusion of Mr. Koch's remarks, and was followed by a salute, the sending up of paper balloons and cheering by the growd. The song that won the prize was sung by the United Societies, led by Felix Jaeger, the regular leader, who drilled and personally conducted the singing in the prize contest. The song is entitled in English "Love Brings Great Joy." At its conclusion President Koch introduced former Justice Charles T. Duffy of Long Island City, who made a speech.

The ceremony closed with singing a German translation of "My Old Kentucky Home," by the combined societies.

The assemblage then adjourned to the Astoria Schuetzen Park, in front of which the monument is located, and the afternoon and evening were spent in an enjoyable manner. President Koch presented to Leader Felix Jaeger a handsome gold locket, containing a miniature of Franz Abt, the gift of members of the United Singing Societies. President of the United Singing Societies

### SEA CLIFF'S ONLY VOLUNTEER. Monument to Private Geoghegan, Who Died of Fever After Spanish War.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Sept. 3 -A handsome grante monument was unveiled in Plaza Park at Sea Cliff to-day as a memorial to John Henry Geoghegan, who was a private in Company M. Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry He was among the first ordered to Cuba and took part in the charge at San Juan Hill, Santiago. He passed through the war without being wounded, but was stricken with fever upon his return home and died after a few weeks' illness The ceremony was impressive and a large crowd was present. The monument is a broken Corinthian shaft resting on a square granite pedestal, which is planted on a stone foundation. The top of the shaft is draped with the American flag. The inscription on a bronze plate is: "John Henry Geoghegan, Private Co. M. New York Volunteers, died Sept. 8, 1898, age 21 years. Sea Cliff's only volunteer in the war for the freedom of Cuba."

The introductory speech was made by the Rev. George C. Groves of Christ Church, Brooklyn. Miss Kate Geoghegan, a young sister of the dead soldier, unveiled the monument. The presentation speech was made by the Hon. Townsend Scudder. Gov. Roosevelt had been invited to make the address, but could not be present. There were about thirty members of the Seventy-first present and the ceremony closed with taps by the bugler of the regiment. The ceremony was impressive and a large

### An Issue That of Itself Frightens.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with pleasure your editorial on the morning of the 28th referring to the declaration of the Outlook of Aug. 25 that "imperialism," so called, is the paramount issue in the coming political campaign, and that "the Republican party will make a great and perhaps a politically fatal mistake if it hopes to secure the election of Mr. McKinley by frightening the country from voting for Mr. Bryan

The Republican party is not afraid to try its case before the people on the issue involved in the Philippine war, but the real fact of the matter is that there is no issue, practically speaking, as yet presented, on which that case can be tried. When the time comes in which it will be possible to say how far the United States Government can go in giving a free hand to the people of these islands in the formation of a permanent government for themselves, that will be the proper time for making up an issue as to the degree of the popular government to be established there. Until then the attempt to make a permanent issue out of the present tentative state of affairs is entirely premature. Mr. Bryan, the Democratic Convention and the editor of the Outlook to the contrary not-

The fact is, paramount issues are not made by resolution, in conventions, nor by the say-so of candidates, but by the overshadowing importance of questions really at issue. No one made the silver question a paramount issue in 1896 by merely saying that it was so. It took its place of

tance of questions really at issue. No one made the silver question a paramount issue in 1896 by merely saying that it was so. It took its place of rank by virtue of its supreme importance in the mind of every intelligent voter. To have imposed the 16 to 1 policy on the people in 1896 would have certainly brought upon the country a great disaster, which would have perilously injured every business interest here, every innancial enterprise, every investor, every savings bank depositor and every other bank depositor and every other bank depositor and every world who had anything to lose in this world's possessions. To have that policy voted in on the coming Nov. 6 would be just as disastrous to all interests now, as can very plainly be seen.

Since the Democratic party has thrown down its challenge on this same 16 to 1 question in this present campaign, anything which seems to brighten the prospect of the success of the Democratic party in 1900 at once creates, deservedly, widespread and genuine alarm. Nobody—neither political leaders, nor newspaper editors—need start any scare on 16 to 1. It starts itself from the very nature of the case. Every one with any sense of personal responsibility with regard to his own material welfare is at once startled by such a prospect, for it means a revolution in our finances involving ruin to whole peoples.

We don't want to belittle the 16 to 1 issue of all the is-ues at stake. It is by far the most vitally acute and the most destructive, if realized. How it can be possible for the editor of the Outlook, who has heretofore taken its measure very accurately in more than one editorial, now to turn it off as if it were a bugbear or a spook which to frighten voters is more than the writer can comprehend.

At any rate, the editor in question may feel assured that there is gunpowder enough in 16 to 1, if once the match is applied, to do more than frighten voters. It would startle the world and revolutionize every market in Christendom.

# Color Discrimination in Street Cars.

The refusal of the negroes of Montgomery to use the street cars now that the city ordinance commands that the front portion of each car shall be reserved for white passengers and the rear portion for cologed passengers, leaves the cars practically at the disposa of the white people, and, as is observed with some surprise by the press of Montgomery, many people who never rode in the street cars before or who had given up the practice of riding, owing to the per-vasiveness of the negroin the street car, began the patronage of the service, and to such an extent that

the Belt line reports that its receipts are larger than

they were when both whites and blacks patronized

From the Mobile Daily Register.

And no other answer was needed.

From the Chicago Tribune "Hello, old chap!" exclaimed the man with his hat on the back of his head. "How are you prospering? "I'm going to vote for McKinley." repited the may

#### The Rubber Sign of Agricultural Prosperity From the Boston Evening Transcript. The following extract is from a lever written by an

Indiana newspaper editor of large acquaintance in his "The farmers are coming to town in rubber-tire

# Not All Settled.

From the Chicago Tribune. "When I grow up, Gracie," the little boy said, "I'll merry you."
"When you grow up, Willie," she replied, "you'll get down on your knees and ask me."

McClure's Magazine for September opens with an

excellent article by Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams on "The Training of Lions, Tigers and Other Great Cats," illustrated by remarkable portraits of animals by Mr. Charles R. Knight Mr. R. S. Baker tells how the great steamer Deutschland was built. Lieutenant Commander Gillmore concludes the story of his captivity among the Filipinos. Josiah Flynt and Francis Valton relate another realistic tale of the criminal classes, and there are other abort stories besides.

# PRAYER CHAIN MAKES TROUBLE.

Protests in the W. C. T. U. Against the Scheme to Defeat President Mckinley, Indianapolis, Sept. 3.—The endless chair of prayer which certain members Woman's Christian Temperance Unistarted against President McKinley's tion is causing a great deal of friction in organization, and some of the mer to disruption, at least till the campaign to send them to two of their friends a other members of the organization are The ceremony of unveiling the monument was letters to similar bodies saying that the

The dissensions in the organization been more apparent to-day when a number of women whose husbands are Republicans withdrew from connection with an entertainment the the managers that they would not to sell any tickets nor would they at and they gave as a reason that the Ind Woman's Christian Temperance Union he placed in the attitude of approving to defeat President McKinley and that it rior object was to elect Bryan. Those who are sending out the prayers say that they are work ing for Woolley, but admit that he cannot be elected.

### OBJECT TO THE PRAYER CHAIN Florida Members Do Not Want the W. C. T. U. Forced Into Politics.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 3 -Members of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union are opposed to the Indiana plan of an endless chain of prayer for McKinley's defeat on the ground that he favors the army canteen. They say it is only a local Indiana scheme and that the organization as a whole will entangle itself in any such plan. Theirs a temperance organization, they say, and they deprecate any attempt to force it into politics.

## A CATHOLIC WOMEN'S COLLEGE

### Purposes of the New Institution About to Open in Washington. Trinity College at Washington, the first

nstitution in the world for the higher educat of Catholic young women, is to be opened for students on the first of next month, and Nov. 6 the college will be dedicated by Car-Gibbons, who is President, ex-officio, of the advisory board. The college is to be up he direction of the Sisters of Notre Day Namur, and their hope is to make it rank i Smith, Vassar, Wellesley and Bryn Mawr other sisterhoods in the United States a interested in it and are doing what the to help the new college by collecting funds

and establishing Trinity scholarships. The building, which is to be ready for acc pancy next month, is only a nucleus of the gro that will eventually shelter the various departments of the new college. It is called the right wing and contains the principal's room, side parlors, portresses' room, diming hall, library and recreation room for the students, a large number of class rooms, the apartments for students, bedroom and study, alcoves, the convent proper, a portion of the cloisters and the annex to the chapel. The building is of Port Deposit stone, with trimnings of North Carolina granite and a roof of celadon tile. For a beginning there are accommodations for fifty students and the congregation of sisters and teachers.

The college site, which was purchased three years ago, comprises twenty-seven acres bethat will eventually shelter the various dep

The college site, which was purchased three years ago, comprises twenty-seven acres between Lincoln and Michigan avenues in the northeastern part of the city, near the grounds of the Catholic University and the Unite States Soldiers' Home. Among the things already promised for Trinity are an art gallery, to be built by a Western woman, and a conservatory of music. Copies of the following pictures have been purchased in Italy by Mrs. O'Connor of San Jose, Cal., and will be on the college walls before the opening day' Adoration of the Shepherds," by Ghirlandaio; "Madonna of the Throne," by Perugino: "Supper in the House of Levi," by Paul Veronese, and "Paliss and the Centaur," by Botticelli.

### PRAISES OUR CHINESE POLICY. Ex-Postmaster General Wilson Commends the

Course of the Government LEXINGTON, Va., Sept. 3.-William L. Wilson, formerly Postmaster-General and now President of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, has returned from the Red Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where he went for the benefit of his health. When asked for his views on the situation in the Far East Mr. Wilson said th for some time he had not read the papers carefully as he should in order to express decide opinions, but so far as he was able to form a opinion the Chinese question had been managed in such a way by the United States that there is much to commend and nothing to critica The Government has kept aloof from cions of selfishness, and our diploma nouncements have been open and sta The withdrawal of our forces may be delayed by the question of dealing wishle. Chinese, Government, and conflict indemnity for injurie. With patience and with just but it this may be accomplished. Our under no considerations should under no considerations should de-accept territorial concession. More should use our moral influence aga further divisions of the Chinese Er European Powers. China will be a saratidly and as fully as can safely nently be done when once peace, and modern ideas have been introd ecent unrising shows that European destroys progress and liberalism destroys progress and liberalism in the Emilier and turns patriotism into hostility to Western ideas. We shall find on the restoration of peace in the open-door policy of Secretary Hay, if assented to by the great Powers of Europe and by Japan, opportunities for an increasing and profitable commerce with the Far East.

# Not Ashamed to Own It.

From the Murfreesboro News Banner Judge Ed Jared in his recent experience as a census enumerator in Murfreesboro had to get a "cullid lady's" census, and the following dialogue was called off:

"How old are you, Mary?"
"Oh, Lordy, mister, I dunno,
"Were you born in Tennessee?"
"No, sah. I was bawn in Salem.
"Where was your father born?"
"He bawn dar, too."
"Where was your mother born?"
"She bawn in Eagleville."
"Can you read?"

"Can you read?"
"Yes, sah."
"Yes, sah."
"Yes, sah."
"Yes, sah."
"No. sah."

### An Automobile to Be Taken With Salk From the Lisbon O Dia.

A new automobile has been invented by Russian named Hutal Serky. He has discovered a new system of locomotion based on the use of a certain kind of sait, the composition which is, as yet, his secret. Two pounds of the sait paced in the box of the automobile, as subjected to a certain heat, forms a gas which puts a cylinder in movement. The automobile that were tried in Moscow produced the results. The Emperor of Russia, who take great interest in this invention, intends loses Serky to Paris to make known his secret. The Russian press is of opinion that it will cause great revolution in the trade.

### The Sun Fired His Umbrella From the Chicago Record

BURLINGTON, I.a., Aug. 21.—The that has oppressed this region for weeks culminated this afternoon in spectacle in Jefferson street, the buughfare of the city. A farmer was under the control of the city. oughtare of the chy, A had a load of flour, when an umbrelling over his head burst into it consumed. The sight was witned persons. It is thought the an old one and might have head at the consumer of the chy when he will be consumed to the children of the mmable grease on it, which the sun's ray

# ignited.

From the Newcastle Chronicle The longevity of East Anglan sea proverbial, but few vessels's crews, dra from this hardy class, can con pair a age with the muster of the Wilsam of vessel that was wrecked of the during the recent gale. The age of was 70, that of the mate 69, the A B se, "ship's boy" 72. The vessel carried and of canvas, and it is the proud bears of that all salis were closely rected when

Cause of the Lessened Mortality of Late Wars From the Toledo Medical and Sura The lessened mortality in recent wars in pecially to the "first-aid" package with which batants are supplied. Without this, ! would be practically the same as during the und before the packet was used.